

Selys, all then alive and all older than himself, he laughingly said, "I am the baby at seventy-four." I may, perhaps, be permitted to add one other personality. In February, 1890, he sent me his unpublished notes on *Leucorhinia*, giving me permission to publish them, and when I wrote him for a title, he wrote "Synopsis of *Leucorhinia*" with my name as author, although the work was all his own. None but a generous man would have done so.

Dr. HAGEN belonged to an age that has passed away—when it was still possible to be an entomologist, as the four hundred and odd titles marking his fifty years of publication on all the orders sufficiently attest. His "Bibliotheca" and the entomological collections at Cambridge are the monuments of his life's work.

At the time of his death, Dr. HAGEN was the senior by election of the ten Honorary Fellows of the Entomological Society of London, having been elected to that body in 1863, one of the twelve honorary members of the Entomological Society of Belgium, and correspondent, or member of the American Entomological Society, Entomological Society of Stettin, Boston Society of Natural History and other scientific bodies.—P. P. C.

NOTE.—The portrait of Dr. Hagen published in this number of the NEWS is from a photograph taken when he resided in Kœnigsberg.

Note on the Genus *Pseudococcus* Westwood.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

According to Scudder (Nom. Zool., p. 266) the name *Pseudococcus* dates from 1848, but I find what appears to be its earliest publication in the "Modern Classification of Insects," vol. i (1839), p. 118. Here Westwood writes:

"*Pseudococcus* Westw. (*C. adonidum*, *cacti*, etc.), having the female not fixed, and clothed with a woolly secretion."

Of the two species mentioned, *adonidum* belongs to what we now call *Dactylopius* and *cacti* to *Coccus* sens. Signoret. The definition would fit several genera as now understood, but in the absence of any indication of a type species we should take *adonidum* as the type, as it is first mentioned.

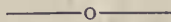
However, in Mod. Class. Ins. vol. ii (1840), p. 448, all doubt on this score is removed, since we read that *C. ilicis* is to be considered the type of *Coccus*; and of *C. cacti*, the author states: "this insect . . . belongs to a genus . . . which I propose to

name *Pseudococcus*." No mention is here made of *adonidum*, and I think we may consider that *cacti* was certainly intended as the type of the genus.

It seems doubtful whether Westwood's name *Pseudococcus* can be used at all, as the restriction of *Coccus* L. to *cacti* and allied forms will probably be maintained by future authors; and as for *adonidum*, it belongs to *Dactylopius*, which was published in 1835. From this it appears that the "*Pseudococcus* Westw." of Signoret and modern writers is not the true genus of Westwood, but stands in need of a new name. I will suggest that it be called *Phenacoccus*—a word which has practically the same meaning as *Pseudococcus*.

Phenacoccus consists of Dactylopiids which have in the female 9-jointed antennæ, and construct more or less distinct ovisacs. The following species have been described.

P. aceris Geoff. (Europe and North America), *P. mespili* Geoff. (Europe), *P. hederæ* Sign. (Europe), *P. platani* Sign. (Europe), *P. æsculi* Sign. (Europe), *P. brunnitarsis* Sign. (Europe), *P. fagi* Dougl. (Europe), *P. quercus* Dougl. (Europe), *P. ulicis* Dougl. (Europe), *P. ulmi* Dougl. (Europe), *P. socius* Newst. (Europe), *P. associalis* Newst. (Europe), *P. asteliæ* Mask. (New Zealand), *P. casuarinæ* Mask. (Australia), *P. nivalis* Mask. (Australia), *P. yuccæ* Coquill. (California), *P. helianthi* Ckll. n. sp. (N. Mex.).



NOTES ON ARGYNNIS CYBELE AND LETO.

By HENRY SKINNER, M.D.

It has been held by some Lepidopterists that *leto* is a Western form of *cybele* (Boisd. Lep. Cal. p. 60, 1869, Streck. Catl. p. 111, 187) I am not prepared to prove absolutely that they are one and the same species, but nevertheless I think such is the case. The Pacific coast examples of *leto* may be considered the typical form, being dark, almost black in the female (of course excepting the yellowish white border) and the inner area of all wings darker in the male. Specimens of *leto* from further East more nearly approach *cybele*, and in some specimens to such an extent as to make it almost, if not entirely impossible to say to which form they belong. I have one specimen of *leto* ♂ from St. Ignatius,